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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MORE WOMEN WORKERS ENTER INDUSTRY;
WAGE FREEZE ANNOUNCED

OUTLINES MANPOWER AIMS IN INDUSTRY -- Prague, Lidove Noviny, 27 Feb 51

Dr Jaromir Dolansky, chairman of the State Planning Office, in a report given at the 22 February meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, discussed the matter of increasing production under the Five-Year Plan. To meet the targets assigned during the period 1950 - 1953, it will be necessary, he said, to recruit 550,000 workers for industry, of whom 380,000 will be needed in heavy industry and building. Women will be expected to replace men in light industry, banking, commerce, and transportation, thus releasing men for heavier industrial tasks.

RECRUIT WORKERS FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY -- Prague, Rude Pravo, 11 Mar 51

Evzen Erban, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, announced that the labor recruitment plan for heavy industry had been fulfilled by 101 percent, and that the number of workers had increased by 13 percent. The number of workers in heavy machine building had even increased by 16 percent. The mines and metallurgical plants also recruited the planned number of new workers.

The number of workers in heavy metalworking in Slovakia increased by 50 percent during 1950.

The number of women working in all branches of the economy increased during 1950, by 180,000, of whom 65,000 went into industry. Nearly 50 percent of these women were recruited from among housewives.

During 1950 a total of 282 million crowns was devoted to apprentices. The number of beds in homes for working youth reached 57,626 in the Czech Provinces and 14,350 in Slovakia, showing an increase of more than 28,000 during 1950.

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WOMEN REPLACE MEN IN INDUSTRY -- Prague, Rude Pravo, 3 Mar 51

In Karlovy Vary Kraj 1,218 women were recruited for industrial work during January 1951. This represented a 122.8-percent fulfillment of the recruitment plan.

At the same time, 2,310 men left the textile industry, distribution, communal enterprises, and the posts to go into heavy industry.

MORE WOMEN START WORK -- Prague, Rude Pravo, 16 Mar 51

During 1950 a total of 88,745 women entered industry, transport, and distribution from Prague alone. Of these, 43,890 had been housewives. During January 1951 an additional 7,918 women began work, of whom 3,639 had been housewives.

WAGE COMMISSION ESTABLISHED -- Zurich, Neue Zuercher Zeitung, 6 Apr 51

Effective 1 April 1951 all wages in Czechoslovakia will be frozen, and a wage stabilization commission established. The official communique announcing the establishment of the commission followed a cabinet session. It pointed out that production has lagged behind wages.

It was announced that the freeze is only temporary and will be replaced on 1 January 1952 by a new regulation aligning wages and production. According to this new system, wages and salaries will exceed the prescribed amounts only by the amount by which the production plan is exceeded. Similarly, a reduction in the output of industry will result in a lowering of wages and salaries.

The chairman of the new commission will be Prime Minister Zapotocky. Other members of the commission will be Kliment, Minister of Heavy Industry; Slechta, Minister of the Construction Industry; Erban, Minister of Social Welfare; Zupka, chairman of the URO (Central Council of Trade Unions); and URO members Valouch and Kolar.

MORE WORKERS IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION -- Prague, Lidove Noviny, 27 Feb 51

During 1950 the number of industrial workers engaged in socialist competition rose from 26 percent to 65 percent.

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